



B1

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 5 : A61K 37/02, 31/54 // (A61K 37/02 A61K 31/54)		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 91/13628 (43) International Publication Date: 19 September 1991 (19.09.91)
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP91/00524</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 15 March 1991 (15.03.91)</p> <p>(30) Priority data: 9005856.1 15 March 1990 (15.03.90) GB</p> <p>(71) Applicant (<i>for GB only</i>): HOLMES, Michael, John [GB/GB]; 15 Campion Road, London SW15 (GB).</p> <p>(71) Applicant (<i>for all designated States except US</i>): ED GEISTLICH SÖHNE AG FÜR CHEMISCHE INDUSTRIE [CH/CH]; CH-6110 Wolhusen (CH).</p> <p>(72) Inventors; and</p> <p>(73) Inventors/Applicants (<i>for US only</i>): PFIRRMANN, Roif, Wilhelm [CH/CH]; Schadrutistrasse 27, CH-6006 Lucerne (CH). GEISTLICH, Peter [CH/CH]; Kehrsitenstrasse 19, CH-6362 Stansstad (CH).</p>		<p>(74) Agents: HOLMES, Michael, John et al.; Frank B. Dehn & Co., Imperial House, 15-19 Kingsway, London WC2B 6UZ (GB).</p> <p>(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), BE (European patent), CA, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), GR (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent), US.</p> <p>Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i></p>	
<p>(54) Title: PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>The invention provides products containing tumour necrosis factor (TNF), and taurolidine and/or taurultam as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use for treatment of patients suffering from medical conditions mediated by TNF.</p>			

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	ES	Spain	MG	Madagascar
AU	Australia	FI	Finland	ML	Mali
BB	Barbados	FR	France	MN	Mongolia
BE	Belgium	GA	Gabon	MR	Mauritania
BF	Burkina Faso	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
BC	Bulgaria	GN	Guinea	NL	Netherlands
BJ	Benin	GR	Greece	NO	Norway
BR	Brazil	HU	Hungary	PL	Poland
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	RO	Romania
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	SD	Sudan
CC	Congo	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SB	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KR	Republic of Korea	SN	Senegal
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LI	Liechtenstein	SU	Soviet Union
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TC	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	US	United States of America

PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS

This invention relates to pharmaceutical
5 compositions containing Tumour Necrosis Factor (TNF) and
to compositions of use in medicine for combating the
effects of Tumour Necrosis Factor.

Tumour Necrosis Factor was discovered by Carswell
et al in 1975 (Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA, 1975:72,
10 c666-70) as a soluble factor released by the host
after exposure to bacterial endotoxins and being
responsible for tumour cytotoxicity. TNF has been
shown to be a protein consisting of 157 amino acids. It
has an apparent molecular weight of 17,350 by
15 SDS-PAGE and of 45,000 gel filtration. Recombinant
human TNF protein is now available in relatively large
quantities. When the amino acid sequence of the
molecule was determined, it was found that there are
slightly differing forms of TNF and that TNF-alpha was
20 identical to cachectin, a macrophage product believed to
cause adverse host responses to bacterial invasion,
including the wasting condition cachexia, and observed
in the serum of tumour bearing animals.

TNF has been shown to have a wide range of
25 biological activities in vitro. In addition to its
antitumour effects, TNF is involved in
immunoregulation, metabolism, haematopoiesis and
musculoskeletal growth. Thus, TNF has been shown to
lyse certain tumour cells, augment normal diploid
30 fibroblast cell growth, induce differentiation of
leukemic cells, inhibit certain haematopoietic
progenitor cell growth, induce production of
granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor,
modify structure and function of vascular endothelium,
35 activate neutrophils and eosinophils, activate
monocytes with resultant stimulation of IL-1 and
prostaglandin E2 secretion, upregulate fibroblast

expression of Class 1 MHC antigens, stimulate the production of prostaglandin E2 and collagenase in fibroblast and synovial cells, induce bone and cartilage resorption, inhibit proteoglycan synthesis, 5 suppress lipoprotein lipase synthesis in adipocytes and prevent differentiation of preadipocytes to adipocytes. Recently, TNF has been reported as playing a role in the progression of AIDS related complex (ARC) to AIDS itself.

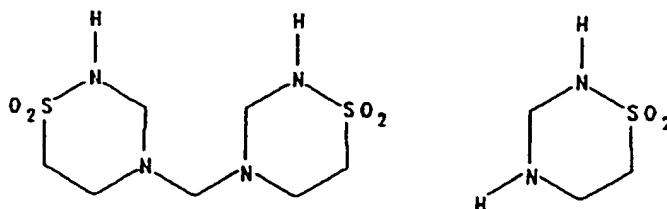
10 There is thus a wide range of medical conditions in which administration of TNF is indicated. However, TNF is very toxic. It appears to be responsible for many or all of the symptoms of endotoxaemia caused by lipopolysaccharide (LPS). Such toxicity clearly 15 represents a serious problem in using TNF in therapy. Thus, in attempts to evaluate TNF in the treatment of cancer, clinical trials have shown that fever, chills, fatigue and headache were commonly observed. Inflammation was also observed at the injection site. 20 Anaemia and hyperglycaemia have also been observed in test animals. Tests for the presence of antibodies to TNF have so far been uniformly negative.

We have found that the antibacterial compounds tauroolidine and taurultam are significantly effective in 25 reducing the toxicity and side effects of TNF. While we do not wish to be bound by theoretical considerations, it appears possible that tauroolidine and taurultam interfere with synergism between TNF and endotoxins or metabolic products derived from 30 endotoxins. This is supported by the finding that tauroolidine and taurultam do not inhibit the antitumour effect of TNF but, in fact, augment such cytotoxicity. We have further found that tauroolidine and taurultam do not have a significant cytotoxic 35 effect against normal cells and may thus be safely used in combination with TNF in combating tumours.

Tauroolidine and taurultam are closely related and

have the formulae set out below:

5



10

TAUROLIDINE

TAURULTAM

Both the above compounds are methylol transfer agents. Taurolidine can transfer three methylol groups to leave as a residue the very well tolerated compound 15 taurinamide. Taurultam is, in fact, produced during the methylol transfer process of taurolidine, itself being capable of transferring a single methylol group to leave a residue of taurinamide. Thus, the two compounds are essentially equivalent.

20

As indicated above, the primary effect of taurolidine and taurultam is in reducing or eliminating the toxic side effects of TNF. Consequently, such combined therapy will also be beneficial in all of the other medical indications of TNF, in each of which the toxicity of TNF represents a negative indication. Taurolidine and/or taurultam do not need to be administered simultaneously with TNF or in the same composition although compositions containing both components are convenient.

25

According to one aspect of the invention we provide a method of treatment of medical conditions mediated by TNF wherein a patient suffering from one or more of such conditions is treated with effective amounts of TNF and of taurolidine and/or taurultam.

30

The invention also includes products containing tumour necrosis factor (TNF), and taurolidine and/or taurultam as a combined preparation for simultaneous,

separate or sequential use for treatment of patients suffering from medical conditions mediated by TNF.

Thus the invention also provides a process of manufacturing a pharmaceutical composition, wherein TNF is admixed with taurolidine and/or taurultam.

The invention further provides a use of taurolidine and/or taurultam to reduce the toxic side effects of TNF in the human or non-human animal body.

It is believed that other agents known to be involved in tumour metabolism may also advantageously be co-administered in conjunction with the above combined therapy. Such agents include gamma-interferon, interleukin-1 and interleukin-2. Cytotoxic agents such as adriamycin and actinomycin D may also be co-administered.

The active compounds here concerned will normally be administered by the parenteral route, for example intravenously. The compositions may thus comprise water for injection together with saline and other injectable components. The water-solubility of taurolidine is rather low and it may be advantageous to include one or more substances increasing the solubility of taurolidine and to a lesser extent taurultam, for example a polyol such as glucose. Such compositions are described in European Patent Application 253662.

TNF will be administered in accordance with the invention in the dose range 1 ng/kg to 100 ng/kg units such as ampoules for injection, will normally contain 1 ng to 100 ng, of TNF.

Taurolidine and/or taurultam will be administered at significantly higher doses, namely 150 mg/kg to 450 mg/kg per day, preferably 300 mg/kg to 450 mg/kg per day. Relatively large volumes of aqueous solutions containing taurolidine and/or taurultam will thus be administered containing, for example, 10 g to 30 g of taurolidine and/or taurultam. It may be convenient to

administer these compounds by infusion in view of the relatively large volumes concerned, conveniently at intervals throughout the day.

As indicated above, TNF is believed to be the principle mediator of the adverse effects produced by bacterial sepsis. In view of the beneficial effect of taurolidine and taurultam in reducing the toxic effects of TNF, it is also beneficial to administer these compounds in any medical condition where TNF is active adversely. Taurolidine and/or taurultam can thus be advantageously administered in the treatment of sepsis. The half life of TNF in the vascular system is relatively short, for example 90-180 minutes. In sepsis, it appears to be liberated as a single major pulse. Consequently, taurolidine and/or taurultam are preferably administered prophylactically in conditions where septic shock and/or endotoxaemia are likely to occur.

However, there are certain conditions, notably obstructive jaundice, where TNF levels in the blood remain massively high. Similarly, where tumours produce TNF, resulting in many of the symptoms associated with endotoxaemia, administration of taurolidine and/or taurultam will be beneficial in alleviating such symptoms. The invention thus extends to the therapeutic administration of taurolidine and/or taurultam to patients suffering from tumours or other conditions in which TNF is chronically present in detectable amounts in the blood.

The following non-limiting Examples are provided to illustrate further the invention:

Example 1 - Solution

Bis-(1,1-dioxo-perhydro-1,2,4-		
thiadiazin-4-yl)-methane (taurolidine)	400g	
Polyvinylpyrrolidone (Kollidone 17)	1000g	
5 Sterile water to		20 litres
15 Litres double distilled pyrogen free water are filled into a 25 litre glass vessel with stirrer and intensive reflux device and heated to 50°C with stirring. The taurolidine (400 g) is added followed by		
10 PVP (Kollidone 17; 1000 g). After dissolution, the solution is cooled and the pH adjusted to 6.0 with a few drops of 0.1 N hydrochloric acid. The solution is then passed through an absorption filter to remove		
15 microorganisms and pyrogens and through a sterilising millipore filter before being filled into 100 ml vials which are finally autoclaved.		

Example 2 - Solution

Taurultam	990g	
20 Sterile water ad		22 litres
The taurultam is dissolved in the sterile water and filled into sterile bottles, 250ml in each.		

Example 3 - Tablet

25 Taurolidine	550g	
Amylum maydis	60g	
Kollidone 25 (polyvinylpyrrolidone)	50g	
Plasdon XL	20g	
30 Magnesium stearate	6g	
Distilled water	200g	

1000 tablets, each containing 500 mg taurolidine, are produced by conventional means using the above formulation.

35 In an alternative tablet formulation, the amyłum maydis is replaced by 60g amyłum orizae.

Example 4 - Solution

Taurolidine	440g
Pharmaceutical gelatin	88g
Sodium chloride	99g
5 Sterile water to	22 litres

The components are dissolved in the sterile water, if necessary using gentle warming and sonication. The solution is then filled into sterile bottles, 500 ml in each.

Claims

1. Products containing tumour necrosis factor (TNF), and taurolidine and/or taurultam as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use for treatment of patients suffering from medical conditions mediated by TNF.
2. A product as claimed in claim 1, wherein said TNF and taurolidine and/or taurultam can be administered sequentially.
3. A method of treatment of medical conditions mediated by TNF wherein a patient suffering from one or more said conditions is treated with effective amounts of TNF and of taurolidine and/or taurultam.
4. A method of treatment as claimed in claim 3, wherein said effective amounts of TNF and of taurolidine and/or taurultam are co-administered.
5. A pharmaceutical composition comprising taurolidine and/or taurultam and TNF.
- 25 6. A process of manufacturing a pharmaceutical composition, wherein TNF is admixed with taurolidine and/or taurultam.
- 30 7. Use of taurolidine and/or taurultam to reduce the toxic side effects of TNF in the human or non-human animal body.
- 35 8. A method of treatment of tumours or other conditions in which tumour necrosis factor (TNF) is chronically present in detectable amounts in the blood wherein an effective amount of taurolidine and/or taurultam is administered to a patient suffering from

one or more of said conditions.

9. Use as claimed in claim 8, wherein a tumour or obstructive jaundice causes production of said TNF.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/EP 91/00524

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

IPC⁵ : A 61 K 37/02, A 61 K 31/54 / (A 61 K 37/02, 31:54)

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched ?

Classification System	Classification Symbols
IPC ⁵	A 61 K

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched *

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT*

Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
A	WO, A, 8802632 (PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE) 21 April 1988 see page 5; abstract ---	1,2,5-7
A	Chemical Abstracts, volume 106, no. 7, 16 February 1987, (Columbus, OH, US), M.K. Browne et al.: "Studies on the antiendotoxin properties of taurolin in animals and man", see page 20, abstract 43490j, & Recent Adv. Chemother., Proc. Int. Congr. Chemother., 14th, 1985, (Antimicrobial Sect. 3), 2075-6	1,2,5-7
A	Chemical Abstracts, volume 103, no. 25, 23 December 1985, (Columbus, OH, US), P.G. Waser et al.: "Pharmacology and toxicology of taurolidine", see page 34, abstract 205594p, & Taurolin, 1985, 24-37 --- ---	1,2,5-7 ---

- * Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁰
- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the International filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "A" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search

21st June 1991

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report

29.08.91

International Searching Authority

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

Signature of Authorized Officer

F.W. HECK

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)

Category	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
A	Chemical Abstracts, volume 94, no. 23, 8 June 1981, (Columbus, OH, US), E. Myers et al.: "The interaction between taurolin and endotoxin", see page 53, abstract 185696p, & Microbiol Lett., 1980, 13(51-52), 141-7	1,2,5-7

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET**V. OBSERVATION WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE 1**

This International search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claim numbers 3,4,8,9
Authority, namely:
see PCT Rule 39.1(iv)

because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this

2. Claim numbers with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International search can be carried out, specifically:

because they relate to parts of the International application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International search can be carried out, specifically:

3. Claim numbers the second and third sentences of PCT Rule 6.4(a).

because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with

VI. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING 2

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this International application as follows:

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International search report covers all searchable claims of the International application
2. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International search report covers only those claims of the International application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:
3. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:
4. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.
- No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 9100524

SA 45750

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 08/08/91. The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO-A- 8802632	21-04-88	EP-A-	0287633	26-10-88